# "CONTRETEMPS."

AWKWARDNESS AT COURT.

SOME AMUSING STORIES OF THE TIME-THE PRINCE'S CALL-AN EMPEROR CRACKS HIS HEAD-THE FRENCH AMBASSA-DOR'S MISTAKE.

"Contretemps," like "chic," is a French word that has no English equivalent. Neither "mishap," nor yet "a piece of ill-luck," given by the dictionaries as the correct translation, constitutes the true definition of its meaning. For "contretemps" generally involves the perpetration of some awkward act or the utterance of some equally awkward speech productive of embarrassment and mortification. Perhaps the best way to explain what "contretemps" really means will be to relate briefly a few that have come under my observation, and which I happen to recall at the present moment.

Thus, it was a contretemps that prevented young Lord Mountmorres from entering upon his duties as page of honor to Queen Victoria after the tragic death of his father. The late peer was murdered near Clonburgh, County Galway, in the early part of the eighties, leaving his wife and family in straightened circumstances. On hearing this Her Majesty gave the widowed peeress a suite of apartments free of cost at Hampton Court Palace, made her an allowance out of the Civil List, and likewise announced her decision of making the eldest boy, the present Lord Mountmorres, a page of honor, a post which carries with it an annual salary of \$1,500, and is held for a term of five years. The intimation of this honor was conveyed to him at Brought down, washed, clothed in his best and tutored as to how he was to approach his Sovereign, he was taken to Windsor and ushered into the royal presence for the purpose of thanking Her Majesty for her kindness. But, being both awkward and bashful, when he knelt on one knee to make his bow and to kiss the royal hand, he overbalanced, and to save himself incontinently clutched at the Queen's sleeve, with the result that the stout little lady who reigns over a seventh part of the globe was upset and fell sprawling to the ground, hurting her knee. The boy was terribly frightened. The Queen, however, although suffering much pain and considerably mortified, did not lose her temper, but contented gaucherie. But she did not permit him to enter bluff old Str John Astley, popularly known as "The Mate," the favor which he at one time enjoyed at Court. He was playing hockey on the teat Windsor, and at one stage of the game made so violent a rush that he knocked over the late Prince Consort, who was keeping goal, severely shaking him, and then, unable to stop himself, arrived as if flung by a catapult at the himself, arrived as if flung by a catapult at the first of the Ouseen in a sitting posture, almost and kinds the outer of her imperial fugers. himself, arrived as it has been self-timed and kiss the tips of her imperial fingers.

EX-ATTACHE. or other this ended Sir John's career at Court. and he was no longer honored with commands from Her Majesty to take part in the amusements and recreations of the Royal family. It was a contretemps, likewise, that occurred a

few years ago at the house of a celebrated beauty in London society, a conspicuous member of what is known as the Mariborough House set; and it was brought about partly by the lack of savoir-faire on the part of the lady, and partly by that stupid rule of European Court etiquette which prescribes that during a royal call the doors shall remain closed to all other visitors, while those already there must take their degay, popular and laughter-loving young Guardsman who had not been seated in her drawing-room extended her hand to the officer exclaiming: 'I'm afraid I must bid you good-by. It's the From The Chicago Tribune. doctor, and you know that interviews with physicians. Ilke those with your father confessor, are of such confidential character that they do not admit of the presence of a third result of the presence of the pr Captain R. took his leave and bowed himself out. As he descended the staircase his atten-tion was attracted by the puffing and panting of the descending laboriously. It sounded course and yet these are fer some one ascending laboriously. It sounded somewhat familiar to his ears, and when he got to the landing half way down he perceived that the new visitor was no other than his future King. Partly in consequence of the narrowness of the staircase, and partly, too, out of a feeling of respect, he did not attempt to descend, but drew himself up against the wall as if on parade and at "attention." As the Prince passed, with a slight nod, it suddenly struck the young Guardsman that this was "the doctor," and the dead bird in his mouth, and he knows the instant he feels the scent that it is a dead bird in his mouth, and he knows the instant he feels the scent that it is a dead bird. This fact he expresses in his manner of pointing, and if it is a wounded bird he knows that too, and the captain, who had some difficulty in subsequently winning his way again into the good favor of His Royal Highness. Of course there was no earthly reason why the lady should not have not seen a dog found a level and bout at his mouth. It would prevent he doed from secuting another bird on her arise of the sure as the scenal with a dead bird in his mouth. It would be seven a would not pretend by could smell a bunch of rows in birs face would not pretend by could about the sorter heing able to smell and point live birds on her arises from him. A man with a dead bird in his mouth, and he knows the him this. He points a dead bird in his mouth, and he knows the holds a dead bird in his mouth, and he knows the holds a dead bird in his mouth. It is a dead bird. This fact he expresses in his manner of pointing, and if it is a wounded bird he knows the him too, and the land had been a second he knows the him to stanchly a live bird and not to point a dead bird. The dog will go at full speed right up to his doad bird and never pause a moment. If there is a live bird and never pause a moment of the promptness and certainty of his deal bird. He points the wounded hird the real birds are about a wounded bird. He points a dead bird, and a wounded bird, that can be made for her in the matter was that she knew that the malevolent gossip and

in the antechamber of Leo XIII on the occasion of the first visit paid him by the present German Emperor. The latter happened to let his heimet tumble to the ground, it having slipped from his left arm, which, being withered and deformed, was powerless to prevent its fail. Cardinal de la Volpe immediately stooped to pick it up. Unfortumately, Emperor William bent down for the same purpose and the consequence was that the head of the monarch and that of the prelate came into volent collision and the gravity of all present was put to a severe strain. It required the utmost presence of mind on the part of the Cardinal to restrain himself from clapping his hand to his damaged pate, while it may have been the irritation caused by this embarrassing incident which led the Emperor to behave in such an offensive manner to the Holy Father in the audience that followed, Cardinal Volpe, it may be added, has never since lost an opportunity of declaring that he regards Emperor William as the hardest-headed monarch in Christendom.

Of a more serious character was a contretemps that occurred at the court of Vienna, and which was caused by their being two Counts Festeticz bearing the Christian name of Paul. One of these is married to a Counters Palify, a particu-

was caused by their being two Counts Festelez bearing the Christian name of Paul. One of these is married to a Countess Palffy, a particular favorite of the Empress and one of the ladies of the palace to Her Majesty, while the other Count Paul is wedded to the divorced wife of a Vienness stockbroker of the name of Fischer. Of course the birth and antecedents of this latter lady, now dead, were of a nature to debar her from access to the imperial court and to entail social ostractsm in a society so exclusive as that of Austria. The horror of the dignitaries and officials of the imperial household may be imagined when, one evening at a court ball given at Budapest, they saw this lady excerted by her husband making her way into the throneroom. Dismey was apparent on every side, and the other guests of the Emperor did not conceal their disgust at being brought into contact with so notorious a character. other guests of the Emperor did not conceal their disgust at being brought into contact with so notorious a character as the ex-Madame Fischer. The matter was reported to the Sovereign, who had not left the private apartments, and, acting under his instructions, Prince Hohenlohe, the Grand Master of the Household, approached the Countess, offered her his arm and conducted her from the room, informing her as he did so that he was acting in accordance with the orders of His Majesty. At the same time Count Hunyadi, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, took the arm of the Count and led him downstairs, explaining that inasmuch as the Countess was not "Hoffaehig" by reason of her bourgeols origin, the could not be permitted to remain. In response, the Count showed the card of invitation which he had received and which bore the names of the "Count and Countess Paul Festeticz." It was pointed out to him then, what he sught to have known, namely, that it was intended for his cousin, and that its being directed to him was the mistake of some subordinate official of the imperial household. Of course there was no end of scandal about the matter, and the Count sent his seconds to Prince Hohenlohe and to Count Hunyadi, insisting that the sight was premeditated and intertional. Indeed, it required the personal intervention of the Emperor and apologies conveyed in person by Prince Hohenlohe to the Counters for the mistake which had been made to put an end to the affair without bloodshed. out bloodshed.

out bloodshed.

I suppose that one could call a contretemps, too, the awkwardness and gaucherie of the young secretary of the Rumanian Legation who, at a court ball at Vienna, while dancing with one of the young archduchesses, fell with his partner in such an unfortunate manner as to come down in a sitting position on her face, somewhat to the detriment of her Hapsburg nose. It is scarcely necessary to add that before twenty-four hours had passed he had left the twenty-four hours had passed he had left the Austrian capital on leave of absence, which cul-minated in his being transferred to another post.

minated in his being transferred to another post.

There was likewise a French Ambassador at Vienna in my day of the name of M. Tisserand de Bort, a very worthy old fellow without any diplomatic training whatsoever, and whose one anxiety was to keep on good terms with the Radicals in power at Paris. Accordingly, when the date arrived for the Corpus Christi procession, which is the grandest and most solemn of all functions of the Viennese court, the Emperor, the archdukes, the ministers, generals and the diplomatic corps marching in procession through the streets in the wake of the clergy bearing the Sacrament, he declined the invitation to take part therein on the ground that he would be absent from the city at the time, evidently fearing that his participation in a ceremony of so essentially sacred a character would do him harm on the banks of the Scine. For some reason or other he did not take his departure, but so essentially sacred a character would do him harm on the banks of the Seine. For some reason or other he did not take his departure, but remained in town, and as the procession passed beneath the windows of the Embassy he determined that he would obtain a peep at it without being seen. Unfortunately, he became so interested by the magnificence of the spectacle that he quite lost sight of the fact that he was to keep out of sight, and when the Emperor and the archdukes passed in front of the Embassy, they beheld to their amazement the Amrassador arrayed in a quilted dressing-gown, standing on his balcony in full view of the public, a gaudy and tasselled smoking-cap surmounting his beaming and Offenbaschian countenance. The Emperor rarely smiles; but on this occasion he had an evident struggle to preserve his gravity, while several of the younger archdukes laughed outright. It was shortly after this extraordinary exhibition that M. Tisserand de Bort was recalled by his Government.

Perhaps I might be permitted to include in this brief enumeration of contretemps the amusing break made at one of the Mariborough House garden parties by the late Lord Portarilington, who, on receiving a most gracious heavy from

garden parties by the late Lord Portarlington.

### STOLE A CARLOAD OF SOLDIERS

From The Chicago Tribune.

calumny which follow every pretty woman honored by the acquaintance of masculine royalty had not spared her.

Yet another contretemps is that which occurred in the antechamber of Leo XIII on the occasion of the first visit paid him by the present German Emperor. The latter happened to led his helmet tumble to the ground, it having slipped from his left arm, which, being withered and deformed, was powerless to prevent its fail. Cardinal de la Volpe immediately stooped to pick it up. Unfortunately, Emperor William bent down for the same purpose and the cottequence was that the head of the monarch and that of the prelate came into violent collision and the gravity of all present was put to a severe strain. It required the utmost presence of mind on the part of the Cardinal to restrain himself from clapping his hand to his damaged pate, while it may have been the irritation caused by this embarrassing incident which led the Emperor to behave in such an offensive manner to the Holy Father in the audience that followed. Cardinal Volpe, it may be added, has never since lost an opportunity of declaring that he regards Emperor William as the hard-From The Boston Transcript.

# AN APPROPRIATE ADDITION.

From The Boston Budget.

On one of the warmest days of last month a nervous young man entered the dining-room of a downtown hotel and called for saind.

The waiter a raw-boned inexperienced Irishman, shambled off with the order and after an annoyingly long time, shambled back again.

The nervous young man fldgeted while the waiter proceeded with awkward but dignified case. The sailad dish was properly placed at last. The nervous young man grasped the spoon, thrust it through the oily surface, and unearthed—a fly. There was plenty of sailad, but the only thing the nervous young man saw was that poor little defunct fly.

He touched the waiter on the sleeve, "Excuse me, but-er—there an insect in my sailad."

The Irishman did not even look at the dish, "Aw, niver moind that, sorr," he said, glancing over the young man's head. "It's the season for thim."

# EVIDENTLY MEANT FOR COMMERCE.

From The Indianapois Journal.

"No." said Mr. Halcede, "I ain't goin' to pay no \$10 for this suit, It's second-hand."

"Vat?" shouted Mr. Achheimer.
"I say it is second-hand. Second-hand cloes is them that has been wore, ain't they? An' didn't I have to wear the suit when I tried it on?"

"Vat a pity," said Mr. Achheimer, in admiration, "vat a pity," said Mr. Achheimer, in admiration, after the suit was dot you was prought up to pe a farmer. You got a pizness head dot was simbly owit of sight."

### AN INTERNATION L COMPLICATION. From The Chicago Record,

"Are your sympathies with the Chinese in this war?" asked his wife.
"Just look at that shirt front," said Mr. Simpkins glowingly, "and ask me a fool question like that again."

### LEADERS OF JAPAN.

STATESMEN AND SOLDIERS OF THE ORIENTAL EMPIRE.

MEN OF LARGE INTELLECT AND WARLINE EXPERIENCE WHO ARE ENGAGED IN THE

cently reported from Japan. Behind every achievement on land or sea that is accredited to this little the nations of the West. Since 1867, the period of far-seeing policy recognized the importance of being in line with all other great governments and giving another form of life to the old Japan, every public he has procured the best saips and manned them with the best of officers and saflers; on land he has built up an army on European methods, the soldiers

men by whom he is surrounded, men who have studied at home and travelled abroad, and have therefore become familiar with the "ways of the For a sketch of the careers of some of these The Tribune is indebted to Mr. Kumisabro Tanabe, the Chancellor of the Japanese Consulate

The Emperor himself may be described in American parlance as a "thoroughbred." Comparatively a young man he was born in ISC-the very beginviously been regarded as merely spiritual in char-acter, upon a firm temporal foundation that accorded with modern ideas. In a single decree he

and made Totto its capital.

The change was accompanied by rebellion. His elemies were in possession of a fleet and the strength of the land forces was threatening. Nevertheless the opposition was quelied; and it is a sig-nificent litustration of the magnanimity of the Emperor that the leading rebels were subsequently

look to the Alton.

G POWER OF A SEITER

Tribune.

or of a well-bred, well-trained lody beyond human conception, exhibitions the give of the between the first and the methods of the first be credited. Indeed, it would outly discuss the quality of a to possible in well-bred would constitution the constitution is healthy of a to possible in well-bred would outly discuss the quality of a to possible in well-bred would constitution is healthy. He has several children and

forms of religion are borry as possible and respects Japan's compared with mission of the present stall, and his physical constitution is beligiting with the physical constitution is beligiting with the proposition of the present stall, and his physical constitution is beligiting of honoiseles. He frequently present the description of honoiseles. He frequently present the description of honoiseles the constitution of the present description of the state of

eventually beset by overwhelming numbers and com-pelled to surrender. Transferred to the capital under arrest, the imperial elemency was shortly afterward extended to him, and he again entered the service of his country. Quick promotion fol-lowed. In 1874 he was commissioned vice-admiral in the navy and was afterward Minister to St. Petersburg. Here he became proficient in the language of the country and in French. On his return from Russia he was made Naval Minister of the Empire.

Russia he was made Naval Minister of the Empire. He possesses a commanding personni appearance, and is regarded as one of the most prominent men in Japan.

FUKUZAWA YOUKICHI.

While not a member of the present Cabinet, Fukuzawa Youkichi is an influential man and plays an important part in the affairs of his country. He is sixty years of age, familiar with the Chinese and Dutch languages, and owner and Editor of the "Jiji." or Tokio "Times." He visited America in 1890, and on his return carried the first Webster's "Unabridged Dictionary" exported to Japan. in 1895 he graduated as an author, and published a volume entitled "Western Habits," a collection of transiations from foreign literature. This was the first work of the kind that had appeared in Japan, and it at once attained a wide popularity. Another celebrated work by him to known as "The Progress of Education,"

and from the time of its appearance, he has been regarded rather as a public instructor and a critic of the Government in the abstract than as an active politician. The sincerity of his patriotism caused him to be universally esteemed, and his life has been spent in the endeavor to elevate his countrymen. The children he has been instrumental in educating may be counted by the thousand, while the many valuable books he has translated from the English into Japanese have had a wide and beneficial circulation. The following extract from one of the addresses of Mr. Fukuzawa will in a measure illustrate a phase of his intellectuality:

Our principal sim ought to be the increase of our national power: Let us accumulate wealth. Let us astrengthen our military forces. Let us encourage education and the publication of useful books. All these are the means to make us strong at home and respected abroad, and when we have become conscious of our National strength; it will then be time to manifest that consciousness in our relations with the foreigner.

Since our country was opened, we have worked

scious of our National strength, it will then be time to manifest that consciousness in our relations with the foreigner.

Since our country was opened, we have worked hard to make ourselves acquainted with foreign commerce, literature, military systems and law, and it may be safely asserted that the Japanese are better acquainted with foreign countries than foreigners are with Japan. If we, for instance, compare the number of Japanese who are able to read and speak foreign languages with the number who can read and speak Japanese, then we shall find that the former is many times larger than the latter.

The Christian missionaries have looked upon our people as savages without religion, and are intent upon converting them without considering what are the morals of our educated classes. Whether it be religion, furisprudence, literature or military system, the foreigner knows only what is used in his own country, and seeing only that side of the matter he has fried to graft it upon this country of which he knows nothing. And if he fails in the attempt he throws blame upon our people. Our learned men are in the habit of finding fault with our own countrymen because of their tgnorance of foreign countries, but I, on the contrary, feel aggrieved at the foreigner's ignorance of Japan. We have never been backward or wanting in civilization. What we wanted was only to change the outward manifestation according to the time.

The name of one of the most distinguished and highly respected citizens of Japan is Goto-Sho-Jiro. He is not only admirably educated, but in his youth displayed uncommon abilities. He was among the first to take part in the movements which preceded the Restoration, and was assigned to the duty of presenting to the Emperor a series of articles bear ing upon the present written constitution. He



to assist him in the management of public affairs.

That he has been successful in this endeavor is shown by the remarkable attitude and strength of his Empire. In the American understanding of the term, he is a democrat. While preserving the line of distinction between the members of the royal family of the middle class and the common people, aristocratic waity is no longer tolerated. A farmer or mechanic vanity is no longer tolerated. A farmer or mechanic may now become the head of any department, his commerce, and he is a recognized leader among his

The most important event of the reign of the Emperor occurred when the great Damios, lords of the soil, so to speak, yielded their feudal rights into his Jaranese fortifications at the



Although but forty-four years of age, Count Ito Although but forty-four years of age, count to Hirobumi has won the highest honors in the Empire, being the present Prime Minister and confidential adviser of the Emperor. He may be said to be the author of the present Constitution, and has written a volume of commentaries on that instrument for the instruction of his people that would do honor to any subsequence or scholar. No would do honor to any statesman or scholar. No Japanese feels more warraly the induence of Euro-



languages, men and methods, he may rightly be adjudged the superior of that other diplomat and Prime Minister of China, Li Hung Chang, against whom he has often been pitted in the contentions that have arisen between the two Empires.

ITAGAKI TAISUKE. Itagaki Taisuke is another of the great men of Japan whose commanding influence is felt in the nduct of the present struggle of the Empire with the forces of the Flowery Kingdom. with the forces of the Flowery Kingdom. He was educated for the military profession, and for his important services in the War for the Restoration he enjoys a large annual pension. He was likewise appointed one of the Sanij, or privy councilors of the Empire, and only resigned that high office when, with his friend Saigo and others, he found himself in the minority which advocated a war with Corea. In time of peace Mr. Itagaki is regarded as one of the most eminent leaders of liberal principles, but it is needless to say that at the present juncture of affairs all thought of local politics is merged in the one patriotic purpose of every Japanese to uphold the honor of his country.

# KABAYAMA SUKENORL

Kabayama Sukenori, formerly Minister of Naval Affairs, since the war has been appointed to the office of Chief of Naval Staff, through whom are issued the orders pertaining to the movement of the several fleets of the Empire. He is the uncle



of Mr. Hashiguchi, the present Consul-Genera, of Japan in New-York, and has been actively engaged in all the wars of his country since 1863. Born in 1857, he joised the army of General Kawamura, was twice wounded in battle during the Revolution, and afterward made Governor of one of the districts of Satsuma, where he remained two years, life was then appointed a general in the provincial army. When the troubles with Formess agritated the Government he was summoned to Tokto and assigned to duty in the expectation against the island, and when the final settlement was effected he was sent to China.

The discontented Samural of Satsuma revoliting in 1875, he was dispatched to the new seat of war, on his arrival, he found but few soldlers willing to fight for the Imperial Government, but he exercised over them such personal magnetism that the tide was quickly turned, and, placing himself at their head, led them to victory. During this stege, Kabayama fought the samural under the leader-ship of the cleer Saigo, one of the most distinguished generals of Japan, and received two severe wounds, one in the chest, but, fearing that the



calamity might depress his soldiers, he would not allow his injuries to be known, and when compelled to retire from the field, pretended that it was because of some special duty. Taken to a hospital, he suffered for weeks, out on his recovery he rejoined his army in pursuit of Saugo and continued to fight until the rebels succumbed.

After the termination of the war, he returned to Toltio and was assigned to new duties in connection with the army. In 1881 he was appointed the head of the Metropolitan Police of Tokio and greatly noded to its efficiency. Later he was called upon to fill still hisner offices, and he has had much to do with the growth and efficiency of the Japanese Navy, some of the results of waich have recently been shown. His present position is one of the most important in the Empire, and although he remains at the capital, it is his brain that largely directs the movements at sea of his victorious countrymen.

He is a man of few words, but he is as brave, modest and loyal as he is silent. Although deeply attached to and considered as the "right bower" of the elect Saigo, he was prepared to fight him to the death while he remained an enemy to the imperial Government, and he continues to fluxurate in his person the fervent patriotism of his people. calamity might depress his soldiers, he would not

sions proved himself a brave leader. In conjunction with Salzo Takamora and other generals, he acted a prominent part in the wars of the Restoration and for his services was rewarded by the appointments of Privy Conneillor, chief of the Colonization Denartment and general is the army.

Much is due to his energy for the marvellous growth of the Island of Yerso. Waste lands have been brought under cultivation, reads and bridges constructed and towns and villages are rapidly springing into existence. It was while engaged in this praceful work that the Coreaus insuited the Japanese flag by firing on the Privo Kan at Kokwa Bay, and, being chosen ambascador to demand satisfaction for the outrage, he not only procured an apology from the Coreau Government, but made a treaty that opened Corea to Japanese trade.

When the robellion of 187 occurred he was appointed to the command of a division acting against the enemy, and at once assumed the effensive. After a bloody battle, the rebest fled, leaving behind their arms, ammunition and stores. The fortress of Kumamoto being closely invested, he joined General Kabayama (the uncle of Consul Hashiguchu in raising the siege, and then marched upon the enemy and took part in the closing struggle at Shiroyama, where the rebellion was crushed with the death of its chief upholder, the reducing the was appointed one of the Cabinet advisers.

was president of the commission that represented the Japanese Government at the Vienna Exposition; also president of the commission sent to Formosa on the occasion of the troubles there. Since that time he has borne a conspicuous part in all the commercial and financial affairs of the Empire.

The name of Otori Keisuke has frequently been mentioned in connection with recent events in Corea. Before the beginning of the war he was the Japanese representative in that kingdom, and he is a soldier as well as a diplomat. At the time of the Restoration he had command of a large military force in the eastern provinces, but being defeated, joined the army of Admiral Enomoto, then resisting the imperial authority in the Island of Yesso. After the capitulation at Hakodate, he was imprisoned in Yedo, now Tokio, for two years, after which, as was the case with Enomoto and other prominent rebels, he was treated with remarkable consideration by the Imperial Government. He has filled several honorable places, one of which was that of Under Secretary in the Treasury Department and another in the Public Works Department. In the former capacity he accompanied Yoshida Kinyonari to England when that official made his important loan. Later, he was sent on a mission to Siam, and on his return published an account of his travels. Prior to the year 1851 he also printed a book on the subject of infantry productions are the first printed in Japan from metal types, and are said to have exerted an important influence on the military affairs of the Empire. He is a man of great frankness as well as of resolution, and Japan was fortunate in having him present as her representative in Seoul at the inception of the existing difficulties. It is not at all improbable that he is now in the field. a soldier as well as a diplomat. At the time of the

### COUNT A. YAMAGATA.

Like many other Japanese commanders and staff officers the present Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in Corea, who has just brought the Ping-Yang campaign to a brilliant close, was educated in European schools. Count A. Yamagata comes from humble origin, his father being one of the Ashigaru caste, but by reason of his intellect he quickly attained a high command, and on several occasions displayed raire strategy in the handling of his troops, a quality that has since earned for him



YAMAGATA.

the sobriquet of "The Von Moltke of Japan." In the opinion of many critics he is the ablest of the Japanese generals, but such a Judgment ought not to be based on a single decisive victory. There are other field marshals in the Japanese Army yet to be heard from and other officers of high rank, some of whom occupy civil positions, whose achievements were equally famous in their day and generation. The chief of staff of Marshal Yamagata is Lieutenant-General Nodsu, who has a career as brilliant as that of the marshal himself, and having been together in previous battles it is to be presumed that they work harmoniously in the pending millitary operations. The coincidence may be here remarked that while General Nodsu and General Otori, the present Minister to Corea, were foes in the War of the Restoration, and fought against each other on several fields, the first being an Imperialist and the latter a Rebel, who supported the Shogun Government, they are now brought together in the same field and have but a single alm.

### OYAMA IWAO.

Like Marshal Yamagata, Field Marshal Oyama has a brilliant military record, and may be de-Satsuma clan, which has furnished so many of the typical heroes who flourish in the pages of Japanese history, and his life has been eventful. He is a relative of the celebrated Saigo Takamori-who so materially aided in the restoration of in-



VISCOUNT ENOMOTO.

perial authority to the position of which it had open deprived for more than three centuries, and who yet subsequently raised the standard of rebellion, and expiated the error of a lifetime on the field of Shireyama.

Several years ago he was sent abroad by the Government, in order that he might study the military systems of European countries. Incidentally, he witnessed the Franco-German War. Returning home by way of the United States, he had an opportunity of seeing something of American life.

After fighting through the stormy period of the Restoration, count Oyama received the appointment of lieutenant-zeneral in the army, and was made Assistant Vice-Minister of War. Since then he has received other honors from a grateful Government, and in the course of time became Minister of War. The efficiency of the present army organization is greatly due to his efforts and experience, and no man better than he knows how to handle the troops under his command. In person he is tail, muscular, and carries himself like an athlete. In appearance he is imposing, and while courteous and gontle, as are all Japanese, it requires no second look to recognize in him a remarkable man.

## SAIGO TSUGUMICHL

Saigo Tsugumichi is a younger brother of the Salgo Takamori, who has been frequently referred to as the leader of the Satsuma clan, one of the promoters of the Restoration, and finally the head of the rebellion, in which he lost his life. The

of the rebeilion, in which he lost his life. The present Salgo worthily wears the honors that made the name of his ill-fated relative illustrious, but in his career he has added to them other honors that have been won, both by his own sword and intellectual abilities.

In youth he devoted himself to the study of interature and military science, but in later years, during the War of the Restoration, he fought battles in almost every part of the Empire, and gained splendid victories. After the struggle he was appointed a general in the imperial army, ethobled and made commander of the Tokio garrison. The proposed invaston of Corca being discussed in the Cabinet, he opposed the views of his elder brother, who strongly insisted on war-which, by-the-way, was ultimately averted—and the result was a broken friendship that never was resumed.

casted upon to fill still himse office, and see had much to do with the growth and efficiency of the Japanese Navy, some of the results of which have recently been shown. His present position is one of the most important in the Empire, and although he remained at the explicit, and it is not the death of his though he remained at the explicit, and it is a man of few words, but he is as brave, modest and loyal as he is silent. Although deeply attached to and considered as the "Jight bower" of the clider Satio, he was prepared to flight nim to the death while he remained an enemy to the heart in his person the fervent patroism of his people.

KURODA FIVOTAKA.

A name likely to be heard from in connection with may brilliant ventures during the present war is that of General Kuroda, who, although a saidler, recently occupied the position of Postmaster-General of Jepan or Minister of Communication. A member of one of the historic families of the great Satsume chan, he has on several trying occasions proved himself a brave leader. In conjunction with Salgo Takamori and other generals, he aciet a prominent part in the wars of the Restoration and for his services was rewarded by the appointment and general in the army.

Much is due to his senergy for the marvellous growth of the Island of Yevso. Waste lands have been brought more cultivation, roads and briling accompany to the command of a division acting against the enemy, and at once assumed the effective. After a bloody battle, the rebels field, leaving behind their arms, ammunition and stores. The fortress of the Marsan of the command of a division acting against the enemy, and at once assumed the effective. After a bloody battle, the rebels field, leaving behind their arms, ammunition and solvered, he joined to the command of a division acting against the enemy, and at once assumed the effective. After a bloody battle, the rebels field, leaving behind their arms, ammunition and solvered, he joined to the command of a division acting against the enemy, and at once a

THE HORSE KNEW THE DAY OF THE WERE From The Lewiston Journal.

Shiroyama, where the rebellion was crushed with the death of its chief upholder, the redoubtable Saigo. For these services he received the highest rank of the Order of the Rising Sun, Subsequently he was appointed one of the Cabinet advisers.

OKUMA SHIGENOBU.

Okuma Shigenobu, who is now the recognized head of the Progressionists, the second strongest party in Japan, is one of the prominent men of the Empire who have been identified with its recent growth. In 1863 he was appointed chief assistant in the Department of Foreign Affairs; in 1863 he was appointed chief assistant in the Department of Foreign Affairs; in 1863 he was appointed chief assistant in 1870 he became a Sangi or Councillor of State, still having charge of the Finance Department. He